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VII.—*Description of an Aino Skull.* By GEORGE BUSK, Esq.,
F.R.S.

[*Read March 26th, 1867.*]

THE cranium here described, and of which figures are given in the accompanying plate, is the only one of the kind that has come under my observation, but from what I have learnt from one who has had an opportunity of seeing others, it would seem to represent very fairly the usual cranial conformation of the curious and little known people from which it is derived. The cranium is not in my possession, and for the opportunity of examining it I was indebted some time ago to Professor Huxley.

1. The dimensions of the cranium contrasted with those of an ordinary European cranium (English) of the same rather unusual length, are as under :—

					<i>Dimensions in Inches.</i>	
					Aino.	European.
Length	-	-	-	-	7·8	7·8
Breadth	-	-	-	-	5·5	5·8
Height	-	-	-	-	5·7	5·8
Least frontal width	-	-	-	-	3·9	4·1
Greatest	„	-	-	-	4·4	4·7
Parietal	„	-	-	-	5·5	5·3
Occipital	„	-	-	-	4·6	5·
Zygomatic	„	-	-	-	5·6	5·4
Frontal radius	-	-	-	-	5·	4·6
Vertical	„	-	-	-	5·	4·9
Parietal	„	-	-	-	5·2	5·0
Occipital	„	-	-	-	4·5	4·65
Maxillary	„	-	-	-	4·2	4·15
Fronto-nasal radius	-	-	-	-	4·1	4·
Circumference	-	-	-	-	21·6	21·6
Longitudinal arc	-	-	-	-	15·8	15·4
<i>a</i>	„	frontal arc	-	-	5·3	5·
<i>b</i>	„	parietal „	-	-	4·7	5·4
<i>c</i>	„	occipital „	-	-	4·8	5·0
Frontal transverse arc	-	-	-	-	12·8	12·2
Vertical	„	„	-	-	13·5	13·
Parietal	„	„	-	-	14·2	13·7
Occipital	„	„	-	-	12·2	12·4
Latitudinal (cephalic) index	-	-	-	-	·705	·745
Altitudinal	-	„	-	-	·730	·745
Gnathic*	-	-	„	-	·1	15

* By this term I propose to express the difference between the maxillary and fronto-nasal radii, the greater or less degree of which may in a mea-

II. *Norma lateralis*.—Face nearly orthognathic, teeth vertical, chin prominent and well-shaped, nasal spine well developed, brow overhanging the root of the nasals; nasals short, much hollowed, acquiline in outline; forehead rather reclined; longitudinal outline of cranium regularly semicircular in the vertical, and full in the occipital region; lateral sutures all open; the parietals join the alisphenoids for the extent of about half an inch; temporal line strongly developed, especially in front.

III. *Norma occipitalis*.—Vertex somewhat pyramidal, sides vertical, slightly hollowed below; superior occipital ridge and spine enormously developed; a small *os triquetrum* on either side; the posterior third of the sagittal suture completely ossified, but not obliterated; a single large *foramen parietale* on the right side.

IV. *Norma frontalis*.—Orbits wide transversely, oblong, angular; nasal opening oval or sub-pyriform; forehead contracted; frontal sinuses large, prominent; supraorbital border thickened towards the outer angle; malars large and prominent.

V. *Norma verticalis*.—Frontal region contracted; zygomata widely open; alveolar border just visible; nasals invisible; coronal suture simple and wavy in the middle part, afterwards more serrated; first inch of the sagittal simple and nearly straight, afterwards complex.

VI. *Norma basalis*.—Alveolar border rounded; zygomata wide; mastoid processes enormous, with remarkably wide and deep digastric fossæ; spine of sphenoid very large and prominent; hinder margin of *foramen magnum* broken off; condyles large; jugular process of occipital (paroccipital) very large, and advancing in front to a level with the anterior border of the condyles.

From the above description and measurements the Aino cranium would seem to present no very marked distinctive characters from those of the European with which it was compared. Both in general volume and in that of the three regions scarcely any differences are observable, as is shown in the following figures:—

			Aino.		European.
General volume	-	-	406	...	410
Frontal region	-	-	364	...	355
Parietal "	-	-	294	...	294
Occipital "	-	-	261	...	270

Nor with respect to the individual measurements as given in the table, is there much to call for remark. The forehead,

sure be taken to represent the amount of prognathism, and thus to supply the place of Camper's facial angle, as I have before had an opportunity of remarking.

though narrower in the Aino, is somewhat higher than in the European; and another difference is shown in the greater transverse parietal arc in the Aino, indicating a greater roundness or fulness in that region. In general character the cranium may be described as dolichocephalic, nearly orthognathous, and phenozygous; well-formed and symmetrical, and equal to, if not exceeding, the full average dimension of European skulls, from which it would seem to differ chiefly in its being very distinctly phenozygous; and it also differs not only from the European, but from all other types of skull with which I am acquainted in the greatly advanced position of the jugular process of the occipital bone. But as this may be merely an individual peculiarity, no particular stress can be laid upon it. The individual to which it belonged must have been a man of probably large stature, and extremely muscular, with an acquiline nose, overhanging brows, slightly prominent jaws, high cheekbones, and, not improbably, elongated eyes.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE OF THE AINO SKULL.

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|---------|--------------|-----|----------------------------|
| Fig. 1. | Lateral view | ... | (<i>Norma lateralis</i>) |
| 2. | Occipital „ | ... | („ <i>occipitalis</i>) |
| 3. | Frontal „ | ... | („ <i>frontalis</i>) |
| 4. | Vertical „ | ... | („ <i>verticalis</i>) |
| 5. | Basal „ | ... | („ <i>basalis</i>) |